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From the Boston Statesman.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 21.

SENATE. Judge Hubbard concluded his argument, to-day, on Col. Benton's Military Resolutions. It was able, logical, and conclusive. He made out a complete defence of the conduct of the House, touching the loss of the Fortification Bill, charged by Mr. Webster on the Administration party. It was an argument from the Records of both Houses, and extracts from documents and speeches. To show that the Appropriation Bill, with the amendment of the three millions for 'the Military and Naval service,' was sufficiently specific, he referred to numerous precedents as far back as the time of Jefferson, and quoted others of 1812, when Mr. Calhoun was a leader of the party; and he contrasted his acts and sentiments then, with those of the present period, not much to his liking.—He shew that the appropriation of the three millions was not a measure dictated by the Executive, but originated by the House; and that in this respect, as it came voluntarily from the most immediate servants of the people—those too who were constitutionally charged with the money of the nation—the measure was not to be questioned by the Senate, who had no responsibility, either as inexpedient, sinister, or unconstitutional. He entirely demolished Mr. Webster's sophistical position, that the third of March continued as long as Congress choose to continue in session. If the ingenious Senator could only establish his principle that the 3d of March extended beyond the 4th, I see no sort of difficulty in his extending his 'six years' to the term of his natural life. But with present principles, and according to present prospects, there is as little chance of extending his term, as *renewing* it. I say this more in sorrow than in anger; for I regret that he has misapplied the great endowments bestowed upon him—What might he not have expected from the people had he defended their cause with half the zeal he has that of their foes, the aristocracy?—possibly not a *silver Urn!* alas, in spite of its inscription, it already contains the political 'oyster-shells' of ostracism! They would have paid him for his services in better currency than the United States' Bank. What could be ask more? But I will not pursue the speculation.

The Senate adjourned to Monday; and we may expect to hear from Mr. Webster, in reply to Messrs. Cuthbert and Hubbard. He will doubtless prepare himself ably for the lists; and give us a greater speech than he has made this session, though his last one (on this same subject) was a very respectable assault.

HOUSE. Mr. Hoar of Mass. the successor of Gov. Everett, made his maiden speech today, which astonished the whole '10 miles square'; and though it did not abolish slavery in the District, it abolished all the arguments pro and con which have been offered on the subject this session. It was pronounced, by a very discriminating member from New York, the ablest speech delivered in the House this session. Mr. Hoar at home, we know, is considered one of the ablest advocates in Massachusetts, ranking first after Webster and Mason. He is at home here, and without his elders or betters.

He had no notes of preparation, and rose, as it was supposed, to move the previous question; but after making a few general remarks, he unmasked his battery and began to play upon the abolitionists, driving them far beyond the frontiers of the Slave States, into the Barataria of treason; and there he left them. He then stepped back with one stride to the '10 miles square' planted a Morter, loaded it with a bomb from South Carolina, (Mr. Hammond) rammed it down with Waddy Thompson, and touched it off with Pickens, blowing all the Nullifiers sky high! he still has the floor—like Napoleon, he *sleeps* upon the field of battle. What he may do to-morrow, I know not, unless allow the dead to be buried, *if* they can be found, and let the stragglers come in and surrender.

On this subject, old Massachusetts has presented the boldest and ablest front; her councils and prowess, I hope, will be able to put the question very soon at rest forever. It has already ceased to be a bug-bear, and is no longer hardly a humbug. It will soon be on its way to the tomb of the Capulets. So therefore, 'stand by, and let the coffin pass.'

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington. January 22, 1836.

House.—Friday the 22d of January, 1836, will long be remembered as one of the brightest in the annals of eloquence and patriotism!—remembered, as calling forth a spontaneous and involuntary burst of manual applause from the members themselves, of a grave legislative body such as was never witnessed in the Halls of Congress before, nor ever recorded in the legislature of any nation. The occasion was, upon introducing resolutions by the venerable Nestor of the House, requiring a committee to investigate the fate of the Fortification Bill; and the speech was repelling the assault made upon the integrity and patriotism of the House, charged by "the Achilles of the American nation," as ex-President termed him, with losing the bill. There was only one sentiment felt, as at New Orleans—admiration; and only two opinions expressed, as at Waterloo—the one that it was a mortal combat; the other that it was immortal!

There is no power in language that can convey the spell of eloquence imparted in its tone and look and gesture. The speech itself, though perhaps imperfect, you will have; I will not mutilate any portion of it, by attempting to repeat it. Mr. Mercer, of Va. attempted frequently to interrupt the ex-President; but it was only like dame Partington trying to keep back the tide of the Atlantic with her mop!—Nothing could resist the tide of the orator's eloquence. He went through the whole history of the close of the last session, and exhibited the conduct of the Senate, and the patriotism of the House, with the accurate reflection of a mirror:—some pseudo patriots will start when they behold their treacherous faces in it. When alluding to Mr. Webster's expression, "that he would not have voted for the amendment bill if the enemy had been at the Capitol," he said there was but *one* step farther to take—to join the enemy. It was this sentiment that called forth from the House—the grave members, not the idle, silent, and breathless spectators—that involuntary and unexampled burst of applause to which I alluded. There were many other occasions that called up deeper and stronger emotions, but the severe rebuke of the chair on the former occasion, repressed their outbreaking. In alluding to the insulting message of the Senate sent to the House, after their functions had ceased, to remind them of their duty, he said he felt an emotion of pain and indignation; had the House been in constitutional existence, he should have moved for a committee of two, to have borne it back to the Senate, and dropped it on their floor, telling them the House received no such insulting messages. Yes, said he, after this House was dead, the Achilles of the American nation came to drag the body of his lifeless foe triumphantly around the Capitol!

Mr. Wise got up to make a speech after the ex-President, that his shallowness might show in bolder relief. To be rid of him and his speech, the House adjourned. REIS EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1836.

I ought to have added to the just praise I bestowed upon Mr. Cushing's speech on Monday—and I scorn to retract it,—that it was written, and lay before him. No man need to be ashamed of not being wise above what is *written*. Mr. Wilde of Ga. used to prepare his speeches in the same way; and no man in Congress delivered more learned and forcible ones, and they excelled all others in keenness of satire, or delicacy of compliment—in classical allusion, or beauty of illustration. Did Gov. Everett ever make a speech without writing it? I presume not. Burke is said to have written his speeches. I never could see therefore, why so much stress of reproach has been laid upon Senator Hill's writing his speeches, unless it be, that he is a supporter of the administration. That which is not well prepared, is not worth hearing; memory is only the treasury of the mind, not its treasure; and if a man cannot depend upon his memory, he is right and wise to commit his thoughts to paper; if they are worthy of being read when they are printed I see no reason why they should be deteriorated by being written before they are spoken, more especially as a thousand read a speech, where one can hear it.

Senate. Judge White delivered a speech on the 'lost bill.'

House. Mr. Cambreleng made a speech on Mr. Adams's resolutions, in defence of the conduct of the House and Committee on the 'lost bill.' Mr. Read of Mass. replied, not to him, but to the charge against the Senate, so ably arraigned by the Ex-President. Mr. Harden has the floor to-morrow. All this I count as lost time; and have but this consolation, that it excludes the slavery speeches, and keeps at bay the abolitionists and agitators, I am tired and disgusted with this scandalous procrastination of the most important public business. I however will not now misspend my time in useless regrets, or equally useless censure. They must work out their own salvation, which may be, perhaps, with fear and trembling.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, Jan. 26.

Senate. Mr, Southard finished the day in finishing his speech commenced yesterday.—Time is of no great value in this body, especially to the opposition, otherwise they would not be so prodigal of it, as to let Mr. Southard crucify them two days on a subject that has only relation to the past, which cannot be recalled. The present and the future ought to occupy their thoughts—the public concerns, not [illegible] and partizan warfare. Is Mr. Southard capable of soaring above the fogs and bogs of his party, into the region of patriotism? If he be, let him make one sublime effort to get out of the party fens; if he is unable, why, then let him quack, and flutter, and waddle, like a wounded mallard, amidst the brakes and brambles and pools and puddles of his party. The men, no, the monsters! who oppose the government in the present crisis of the country, will be hereafter hunted, down like the Hartford-Conventionists of the last war, on the Tories of the Revolution. Will the *name* of Whig save them!—what scoundrel cannot assume an *'alias?'* but what honest man ever *changes* his name? What an infamous epitaph will they leave for their memories! what an inheritance of infamy to their posterity!

House. Mr. Cambreleng has tried two days to get the floor to explain the loss of the last year's appropriation Bill; in my opinion, it would be far wiser and better to propose and support one now, to supply its loss. Of what consequence is the reproach or charge of the opposition? Is not their applause and commendation enough to damn any party, and every measure? Have they not themselves been damned by them?—how then can their adversaries hope to be *saved* by them! No man can mend what the Ex-President has done on this subject; and it is not in the power of man to undo it. I am sorry to see the House wasting that time in debate that should be devoted to action. To day, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mason of Va. submitted a Resolution requiring certain days to be devoted to the consideration of the Appropriation Bills: the day was wasted in debating the propriety of adopting the measure. Mr. Bell made a powerful argument against it, which only shows what an able speaker can say on any side he espouses. Judge Southerland replied, and refuted him. He never goes beyond the range of the question, and converges all his arguments to the main point. His conclusions are always conclusive. He never speaks for effect, but results. He is always therefore listened to with attention, and his opinions never fail to have their influence. Mr. Mason, the Chairman, made a very able argument in support of his Resolutions, which could not fail of convincing both sides, and satisfying all but the opposition; to them, the more convincing, the more unsatisfactory, an argument.

Many other members partook in the debate; but I shan't descend to their angry colloquies. As to any reproach cast upon the Administration party for the *'the Bill,'* the best way they can wipe it off, is passing a new Bill without delay; a fresh victory will silence all reproach.

'Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!'

REIR EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 58.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Capital Punishment, have this afternoon occupied the Representatives' Hall, and Representatives and people alike, crowded in, to hear the interesting discussion, on so important a subject. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Jarvis, leviathans in debate, occupied all of the time permitted for its consideration, and crowds of attentive listeners were edified and instructed. Mr. Holmes contended ably and earnestly for the infliction of capital punishment on murderers, and his remarks were thickly studded with that rich flow of humor which marks and distinguishes all his efforts. He succeeds well in the pathetic,—voice and manner well adapted to excite feeling and sympathy.—But here I am forced to acknowledge you must think only of the orator, and sink all recollection of the man of humor. In truth, with some, the perfection of the ludicrous is the attempt at being pathetic, whether real, or feigned. The reply of Mr. Jarvis, was short, compared with the length of time occupied by Mr. Holmes, but as might be expected, equally able. Such a treat is really furnished, even by orators themselves.

The subject of Capital Punishment is at this time exciting in the public mind much of interest. 'Tis a matter connected with the very foundation of society,—enters minutely into every arrangement of the social system. As such, it deserves the most patient and thorough investigation, and the most perfect and well directed action. That the current of popular opinion is setting strongly against it, and is every day becoming more powerful, cannot be doubted. But this assurance should induce to no rash, no hasty innovation, upon long established usage, though generated and guided alone, by benevolent, humane purposes. That cruel, sanguinary edicts are necessary to preserve the purity and guard the safety of our highly favored—highly cultivated New England population, cannot be admitted. The fear of death, though it may incite the cunning, will not deter the operation of brutal ferocity allied to courage.—The fear of detection will incite to secrecy and stealth in the commission of crime, were no punishment other than the general reprobation of an outraged community, the most severe of all punishment—to be the consequence. The craven and coward may be restrained by the fear of death,—but the hardened criminal cares little, has nothing beyond mere animal fear of that disgraceful close of a wicked career, which he almost invariably regards as the extinction of being. Consignment to the quiet repose of [illegible] he fears little, though he may an eternal [illegible] shrink from the mode. If fear is to be appealed to, it is believed that some means can be employed which shall operate equally well—even better than the punishment of death.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29

The order introduced by Mr. Smith, repealing the act exempting manufacturing corporations from taxation, passed yesterday by a large majority. Mr. Chadwick proposed an amendment by fixing the sum at ten thousand dollars, which should entitle to exemption. This approximating as it does, to the fault, and in appearance improving and benefiting those subject to its action, renders the real case, the burdens of the people, still more onerous. For the more you reduce the amount, the more oppressive becomes the tax—the pressure on the individual strata below. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

The justice of exempting the rich and burdening the poor may, at least, with all due deference to lords of wealth, be questioned. The little of the one class is to furnish material for improvements, and furnish the necessary addition of labor,—pay themselves out of their own pockets for their own industry,—the abundance of the other class to constitute reason for freeing them from what is no real exhaustion from an over abundant source. This is a practical, but an incorrect application of the precept which enjoins the necessity of taking from him that has not abundant possession, and bestowing upon him that has. The rich are ever crying out against the encroachments which the poor are making on them. But their fears are fallacious, and their cares burden none but themselves.—Let them cease to encroach upon the rights of society, the natural right possessed by every citizen; let them leave off associating for the purpose of fattening on the wants of the community and the poor are their best friends, as their sought deliverance in time of outward danger.

This day at eleven is assigned for the discussion of the reports of the Committee on the Eden and Trenton election. The morning has thus far been occupied in its usual stereotype employment of presenting and receiving petitions.

GOOD NEWS FROM LOUISIANA!

The Legislature of Louisiana has made choice, on the third ballot, of Robert Canter Nicholas, Esq. U. S. Senator, vice Mr. Gayarre, resigned. Mr. Nicholas is a decided and unwavering friend of the National Administration. The vote stood, Nicholas (Van Buren) 32,—Barrow (Wig White) 29. A letter from New Orleans to the Editors of the Globe, says:

'Nicholas obtained on the third ballot 32 votes, being a bare majority of the whole. All circumstances considered, we have obtained a glorious triumph. Colonel Nicholas declared his intention not only to support cordially the Administration, but also to support Mr. Van Buren. He is a man of honor and character.'

Colonel Nicholas is the son of the celebrated George Nicholas of Kentucky, distinguished for the commanding influence with which he aided in the election of Mr. Jefferson, and for his masterly display in the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The Argus.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

The opposition have been claiming Mr. Ewing, the lately chosen Senator from Illinois.—Mr. Ewing has authorized the publication of following card in the Cincinnatti papers. It nails the slander to the counter:

The Hon. W. L. D. Ewing, who had been elected by the Illinois Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senat, occasioned by death of Mr. Kane, arrived in this city on Friday last, on his way to Washington city.

As there has been some speculation with regard to Mr. Ewing's politics, originating with the mendacious editor of the Louisville Journal, we are authorized by Mr. Ewing to state that he is a decided friend of the administration, approves of its measures, and purposes to support the ticket of the Baltimore Convention; that he was elected upon these principles by the Legislature, and that a man professing and other could not have been chosen.

Mr. Ewing was one of the first men to raise the Van Buren and Johnson flag in Illinois.—He has always been a decided and staunch democrat, and goes to Washington city, not as an adjunct of Whiggism, but an able and honest supporter of the administration and its measures.—*Port. Argus.*

A noble example. In the canvass for a Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States the Whigs made an effort to obtain the consent of Hon. Mr. Mason of Va. to stand as a candidate assuring him of the united support of their own and part of the Administration party, and the consequent certainty of his election. Mr. Mason is understood to have replied to the base proposition that *he had long laid it down as a rule, never to accept an office from his political adversaries and never to divide his friends.*—Good. Some of the twaddle office-seekers, who are men of *principle* according to their *interest*, would do well to imitate the example.—*Baltimore Republican.*

It being asked, what the hermit of Vesuvius found to drink on a volcano, the reply was "a drop of the *crater*."

INDIAN WAR.

Horrid Massacre! two companies United States Troops cut to pieces by the Seminoles.—The Mobile Morning Chronicle of Jan. 12th, gives the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States troops, under the command of Major Dale, consisting of 120 men, by the Seminole Indians. Major Dale had started with his troops from Tampa bay to camp King, to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th Dec. at 8 o'clock they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number 800 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only *three* men of the 112 men escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

The following is an extract from Maj. Belton's official report of this disastrous defeat:

Now it becomes my melancholly duty to proceed to the catastrophe of this lated band, an elite of energy, patriotism, military skill and constant courage. On the 29th, in the afternoon, a man of my company, John Thomas, and temporarily transferred to C. company, 24 Artillery, came in, and yesterday Mr. Ransom Clark, of the same company, with four wounds very severe, and stated that an action took place on the 28th, commencement at about 10 o'clock in which every officer fell and nearly every man. The command entrenched every night, and about four miles from the halt were attacked, and received at least fifteen rounds before an Indian was seen. Major Dade and his horse were both killed on the first onset, and the interpreter, "Louis.', Lt. Mudge, 3d Artillery, received his mortal wound the first fire, and afterwards received several other wounds. Lieut Bassenger, 3d Artillery, was not wounded till after the second attack; and at the latter part of that, he was wounded several times before he was tomahawked. Capt. Gardiner, was killed, remarked, "I am the only officer left, and boys we will do the best we can." Lt. Kelley, 3d Artillery, had both arms broken the first shot, was unable to act, and was tomahawked the latter part of the second attack, by a negro.—Lt. Henderson had his left arm broken the first fire, and after that with a musket fired at least thirty or forty shots. Dr. Catlin was not killed until after the second attack, nor was he wounded; he placed himself behind the breastwork, and with his two double barrelled guns, said 'he had four barrels for them." Capt. Frazer fell early in the action with the advanced guard; as a man of his company (B. 3d Artillery) who came in this morning, wounded, reports.

On the attack they were in column of rows; and after receiving a heavy fire from the unseen enemy, they then rose up in such a swarm, that the ground covered, as was thought, by Light Infantry extension, showed the Indians between the files. Muskets were clubbed, knives and bayonets used, and parties clinched. In the second attack, our own men's muskets, from the dead and wounded, were used against them; a cross fire cut down a succession of artillerists at the fence, from which 49 rounds were fired—the gun-carriages were burnt, and the guns sunk in a pond. A war-dance was held on the ground—many negroes were in the field, no scalps were taken by the Indians, but the negroes, with hellish cruelty, pierced the throats of all, whose loud cries and groans showed the power of life to be yet strong. The survivors were preserved by imitating death, excepting Thomas, who was partly stifled, and bought his life for six dollars, and in his enemy recognized an Indian whose axe he had helved a few days before at this post. About 100 Indians were well mounted, naked, and painted. The last man who came in brought a note from Capt. Frazer, addressed to Major Mountford, which was fastened in a cleft stick, and stuck in a creek dated, as is supposed, on the 27th, stating that they were beset every night, and pushed on.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under the date of Jan. 26th states that "apprehension is entertained that the hostilities of the Indians will not soon be checked. The number of Seminoles, in arms, is 1500. They have captured several hundred negroes, some of whom have joined them, and the rest the Indians propose to sell as slaves, in Cuba. The Creeks, who have 2400 warriors, all well supplied with arms, which is more than the white settlers are—are also rising. They have already shown a determination to join the Seminoles. If, before next summer, they are not subdued, they will retire into the swamps, and defy any force that can be brought against them."

We learn from the Globe that Maj. General Scott has been ordered to Florida, to take the general direction of the operations in that quarter, and with full authority to call upon the Executives of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for whatever militia force may be necessary. He has been directed to push the campaign in the most vigorous manner, and to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission.

The same paper adds:

"We further learn, that the disposable regular force which can properly be moved is either in Florida or on the way. The garrisons on the seacoast have either been sent there, or have been reduced to the smallest practicable num-

ber. Circumstances have rendered necessary the removal of the 6th regiment from Jefferson Barracks to the Mexican frontier, and General Gaines has been ordered to proceed here to take the command of the army in that quarter. Our army is scattered over an immense frontier, and the posts it occupies along the Indian line cannot be withdrawn, without almost certainly leading to Indian disturbances.

"We understand that such is the naked state of the seaboard, that there is not a soldier at Boston, nor one between Philadelphia and the ocean. Only four companies at New York harbour, and four at Old Point Comfort, those two great naval positions. Both the garrisons in North Carolina, those of Charleston and Savannah, and that at Key West, and those in Pensacola and Mobile, and those in the neighborhood of New Orleans, are all either now in Florida, or on the way there. In a word, the whole Atlantic frontier is drained, and that from necessity. If the Western frontier were also stript of its garrisons a general Indian war would in all probability follow."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We invite attention to the following letter of Hon. Edward Livingston, to Dr. Purington, member of the Senate of this State, on the subject of the abolition of Capital Punishment:

New York, Dec. 30, 1835.

Dear Sir:—Your letter being directed to New Orleans, where I have not been for six years past, did not reach me until this day. I had been a very short time before informed by an article in one of the papers that a report of a committee of your House of Representatives had been made, recommending the abolition of capital punishment. Few public events could have given me the high gratification I derived from this intelligence. And I immediately took the liberty of requesting one of your Representatives in Congress to furnish me with a few copies of the Report, intending to send them to my correspondents in France, Germany, England and other parts of Europe, where I know the prospect of its adoption will be hailed with a satisfaction equal to that with which I myself received it.

You are perfectly right, sir, to ask for practical results, rather than theory unsupported by them. But it is with great regret and some mortification I am obliged to say that those you naturally looked for from Louisiana, cannot be afforded. The great experiment is yet to be tried in the United States, and I devoutly hope (for it mingles with my religion) that the example may be set by your State. Of the result I have not the shadow of a doubt. Although the Legislature of Louisiana unanimously adopted the plan I offered of a penal code, of which the abolition of capital punishment formed the basis, yet since the system has been completed and laid before them, they have never taken it into consideration. It has never, it is true, been formally rejected; but I have long since despaired of its adoption there, and it would be a curious circumstance that two States, occupying the extremes of the Union, should have the credit, the one of promulgating and sanctioning the theory; and the other, the infinitely greater honor, of practically proving the utility of the system.

Although the success of the measure in practice would be a strong reason for its adoption, yet it must occur to you that the want of it ought not to be a fatal objection. If the experiment had been tried and had failed, or had been attended with injurious consequences in the multiplication of the crimes to which it had been applied, we ought to be deterred from receiving it, unless we could reasonably attribute its failure to circumstances which we could control, or which do not apply to our situation. But when reason and humanity teach us that a practice although of long continuance, is wrong, when we find it ineffectual to attain the object we have in view, when we can forsee no very imminent danger from its abolition, and above all, when we have the power on the first appearance of danger to retrace our steps; then it appears to me that we should not wait for experiment, but boldly to make it; hesitation under such circumstances would stand in the way of all improvements. But we are not without experience on this subject, both foreign and domestic. In all the States many crimes formerly punished with death now incur a milder penalty, yet in none have those crimes increased in a ratio equal to the increase of wealth and population; while murder, almost the only crime punished capitally, increases in a frightful degree. All my endeavors to procure statistical returns of convictions, commitments and executions (and I have made many) have been ineffectual, but any one who reads the papers must be struck with the daily details of ferocious homicides, which meet his eye in every column; and if every man who reflects, will compare these with the comparatively small number of executions, he will naturally ask why so many of these offenders have escaped punishment? And the answer is, that the nature of the punishment secures impunity. Many jurors have scruples which prevent their agency in the infliction of death, under any circumstances; all will require the fullest proof, and tremble to think that even that which they may consider such, has led to the conviction of the innocent. But although the abolition of capital punishment has not been tried in the United States only on inferior crimes, yet in other countries, it has been made general as to all, under the despotism of Egypt, and the Greek empire; for 250 years in Republican Rome; in Russia under Elizabeth; and with complete success in our own day in Tuscany. For this I refer you to the introductory reports, to my penal code, pages 34, and 130. The striking facts there recorded, that only four instances of murder occurred in 25 years in Tuscany, when it was not punished with death, while in a single year in the more populous city of Rome, twelve times that number of the same crime was committed, although the penalty was the forfeiture of life. I refer to the case of Tuscany, not only because it is a striking one, but because by a singular coincidence while I am writing this letter, I have casually received the means of giving a conclusive answer to an objection which may be made to this almost conclusive example. Why, it may be asked, if the abolition in Tuscany was attended with such beneficial results, why was it not continued? Why was the punishment of death restored? It was restored because an enlightened and humane sovereign was succeeded by a foreign conqueror. It was known that the code of Leopold was abolished by the French conquest; but the policy of the conqueror has just been disclosed. A late paper printed in Paris, has just been sent to me. It contains the review of a work lately published by Louis the brother of Napoleon, in which the principles of the Emperor, on the subject in question, are laid open in the following extract from the work, in which the author gives his reasons for declining the sovereignty of Tuscany, which his brother offered him.

"In the conference at Mantua, I asked him (the Emperor) whether he would permit me to govern the Kingdom which he proposed to confide to me, entirely after my own fashion, so far as it regarded the interior, provided I left the whole exterior relations to him? I understand you he replied, and will answer you in the spirit of frankness with which you have spoken. In the interior, as in the exterior, all belonging to me must follow my orders. You wish to act the Medicis at Florence! no! this cannot be! You in my place would act precisely as I do now. *The interest of France is the point* to which every thing must tend; *codes*, taxes and conscriptions, every thing in your Kingdom must be to the profit of mine. *If I allowed you to make Tuscany happy and tranquil, all travellers from France would envy it.*'

Thus we see that the great experiment of Leopold was given up when it had had the result the most glorious for humanity, because it would have made Tuscany happy,' and excited the envy of France.

I regret exceedingly in that I am obliged by the delay in receiving your letter, and the near approach of your Legislative session, to send you this hurried and imperfect answer to your letter. The subject is one in which my earnest wishes are so much engaged, that I consider the omission of any argument that might by possibility have weight as greatly to be regretted.—Copies of my penal code were sent to your Senators and to the Governor of your State.—I presume they may be referred to. And I entreat your serious consideration of the arguments contained in the introductory reports, on this subject, at pages 22, and 114, and those which follow. I do this from no silly pride of authorship, but from a deep conviction, strengthened by every reflection since they were written, that they are founded in truth, religion and humanity.

I am Sir, very respectfully yours,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

T. Purinton, Member
of the Senate, State of Maine.

John C. Calhoun. Had there been wanting any thing to fill the measure of this gentleman's political degradation, says the New-Hampshire Gazette, his recent justification of French duplicity, and his impolite, not to say cowardly attack upon the government of his country, would effectually done it. His remarks on the President's late Message, are insulting to his country, disreputable to the State which he represents and a disgrace to the Senate of the United States! There was a time when we would have staked much upon the patriotism and honor of John C. Calhoun, but that confidence was destroyed when we saw him lending his voice to sustain the U. S. Bank—an institution which he had before repeatedly denounced as dangerous to the liberties of the country. We ascribed his course then to disappointment and enmity to the administration, and, although the direct influence of the Bank might have effected much in deciding him in his course, we still believe that the principal motive influencing him, was a supposed injury received at the hands of the administration.—But we were not prepared to believe that the last lingering spark of patriotism which filled his soul, and whose light cheered on the friends of liberty in the second war of independence, was so nearly extinguished by private malice as to flicker and die when the honor, nay even the political existence of his country as an independent nation of the earth, was at stake. Nor was his friends prepared for it. Those who had sustained him through good and evil report, up to that hour which sealed his political condemnation, now blush to hear his name, and hang their heads with shame and mortification.—John C. Calhoun measuring the honor of his country by the power of a nation that has demanded her degradation! comparing our national independence by the pitiful standard of dollars and cents! ridiculing our resources!—deprecating the vengeance of a nation which has injured and insulted us; and, finally, impugning the motives of a man whose long and active life has been devoted to promote the honor and happiness of his country!—N. H. Patriot.

Coal.—The Bangor Advertiser states that Coal has been found in Unity, in the County of Waldo. There can be no doubt that good anthracite coal exists in large quantities in this State.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky*

The people will yet achieve the victory over the oligarchy of the U. S. Senate. The recent accounts of elections are of a most cheering character. Louisiana, Mississippi, and Illinois have each elected democratic Senators, and if the wishes of the people could be expressed there, we should have a decided majority of friends to the present administration. Of those who now act with the opposition, six were elected as friends of the administration. The parties will now stand in the Senate 24 to 24; but among those who call themselves democrats, there are two or three not to be relied upon, and therefore we can hardly claim a majority in the Senate as yet. But the time will soon come. The people will purge themselves of this faction as fast as they have the power. Within three years the people have dismissed eight opposition Senators and elected eight democrats to supply their places, and yet we are in a minority. This cannot endure or be endured.

We have received from Swift of the Senate, Messrs. Thayer, Tobin, and Martin of the House many valuable public documents, all of which we have not now time to notice. The Committee who were appointed to visit the several State Prisons in the Country and examine the different modes of management of the prisons and construction of the buildings, have made an interesting report. They recommend the New York system of discipline, being that of solitary confinement in the night, and labor in company by day, in preference to the Pennsylvania mode of solitary confinement by night and day, as being less expensive. They also recommend a new site for the prison in Hallowell. The expense is estimated at about $40,000.

We have also received the Report of Col Long of the Surveys made by him, during the last season, of three different Routes for a Rail Road from the sea coast in this State to Quebec, viz. one from Portland through this County—one from Wiscasset, and one from Belfast.—He thinks the last entitled to the preference both on account of the distance and expense being less.

It is said that there are now petitions before the Legislature for the incorporation of forty new Banks. A large majority of both branches profess to be democrats, opposed to monopolies & in favor of a hard money system. Some of the opposition also are in favor of a specie currency and of the suppression of small bills. Let us wait and see what they will do with these petitions, and let us know who are Bank men and who are not. Perhaps the people will remember their names until next fall.

There are petitions for the incorporation not merely of Banks but also of almost every thing else. This is the age of associated effort. Now we have no objection to the union of individuals, no matter how many in number or how abundant in wealth for any lawful purpose, but we do object to conferring upon them special privileges and exemptions as an inducement to their union. These exemptions and privileges must be paid for by somebody, and corporations are not generally so poor as to need the aid of public charity. We repeat what we have before said, if they are to be paid for associating let it be done directly from the public treasury, so that we may at once see and feel the amount of bonus conferred.

Literary. We have some what neglected several valuable Literary publications, in the press of other business, and we cannot now do more than enumerate them. We have received the second number of the Salmagundi, which we have noticed before. To the lovers of wit, humor, satire, and caricature, we recommend the work as fully sustaining the promises contained in its prospectus.

With Carey's Library we are particularly pleased. Its form, cheapness, and matter, render it worthy the attention and patronage of all lovers of reading. Waldie's Select Circulating Library fully sustains its previous reputation. May it live a thousand years. The Republic of Letters is of a graver cast but of not less valuable materials. None who are acquainted with it would willingly be without it. The American Magazine, published at Boston, we look upon as a most valuable publication in a family of young children, while it at the same time affords much useful reading and valuable information to those of riper years. The numerous plates which it contains render it particularly interesting to youth, and the short pieces with which it is filled are well suited to their tastes and capacities. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum we have spoken of before in terms which we think it fully merited at that time. Since the commencement of the new year it has been enlarged and improved and has thus become doubly valuable.

At this time the abundance of important matter with which our table is loaded, makes it difficult to know what to omit. We are aware that much is neglected which many of our readers would like to see and which we should be pleased to insert. We therefore take up as little space as possible with comments of our own to make room for what we deem matters of more importance. We cannot find space for the proceedings of our own Legislature and for only an occasional glimpse of what is being done or rather said in Congress.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. BENTON.

An extract of a letter from Mr. Benton, declining an invitation to partake of a public dinner from the Committee of the Ohio Democratic Convention, has been published in the Globe. We submit it. It will be read here with great interest at this time. The project which he discusses of *taxing* Bank notes of the smaller denominations in order to throw them out of circulation, is new to us, and certainly worthy of attention. The Globe in its prefatory article has the following remarks which it gives us sincere pleasure to transfer to our columns.

The Age.

A new contention has arisen between the Democracy and the Scrub-aristocracy; the former endeavoring to check the growth of chartered monopolies; to suppress a small paper circulation, to increase a specie circulation; and above all, a national currency of gold; and to make the property of corporations amenable to taxation, instead of exempting their wealth from taxation, and taxing a *bonus*, which is so much the worse in proportion as it is large; for the *bonus* advanced to the Government, is reimbursed to the corporators by the people, with 500 or 1000 per cent. interest upon it. On all these points direct issues are now made between the Democrcy and the scrub-aristocracy: and the PEOPLE must rally to the contest or incorporated wealth released from taxation for illusory *bonuses*, (and unconstitutional?) will rule the land and throw the whole burthen of taxation upon the unincorporated property; that is, the property of the productive classes. Mr. Benton's letter, besides the suggestions on the small note currency, upon the great questions—1st. Of taxing incorporated wealth, by taxing the capital stock of all banks, and all chartered companies, like any other property: 2. Of taxing the bank notes of all banks: 3. Of the unconstitutionality of all *bonuses* as intended to release or sell the right of the State to tax the stock and circulation of the bank: 4. Of the inexpediency of *bonuses*; as the corporators never pay a *bonus*, but upon the full knowledge that they are to make the people pay it back to them with 500 or 1000 per cent. interest upon it.

Mr B. opposed all idea of *bonus* from the Bank of the United States, in the recharter that was granted by Congress, and vetoed by the President in 1832. He considered it the most burthensome manner in which money could be raised out of the people. He considered it as only a trifle from the contributions which the Bank would levy upon the people, and that instead of a *bonus*, there should be a reduction of interest from 6 to 5 per cent, and a taxation of the stock and of the circulation of the bank. It was well known that the Bank of the United States would have given ten millions as a *bonus* in 1832, and thought nothing of it, as it was all to come out of the people, and leave her an immense profit besides. These *bonuses* are now to occupy public attention; and among the pregnent objections to them, there is another which goes to corrupt and poison the fountain of all legislation; and that is, that the corporation which goes to the legislature to offer public *bonuses* for a charter, also goes there to offer private *bonuses* to members for their votes!

THE MESSAGE.

The Message is as *peaceful* as could possibly have been expected from the outrageous course of France.—The President has given up the idea of *reprisals*—and recommends the "peaceful remedy" of a qualified commercial non-intercourse. But though our hopes of the effect of the first Message have very much faded away, it is desirable not to have recourse even to that measure, until we hear of the manner of its reception by the French Government.—In the mean time we ought to strain every nerve to prepare the country for war. Every energy should be exerted—all our ships should be put into commission. Every fort should be strengthened—munitions of war ought to be laid in.—What! shall France make the most vigorous preparations—shall she dispatch a squadron almost to our own doors, to defy and beard us—and shall we fold our arms in apathy? No—*let us prepare for the worst.* Let us show to France and the whole *world*, that though we depreciate war, yet we will take war itself in preference to dishonor. Meantime, let us keep cool but firm. Prepare with the utmost energy for the worst—but refrain even, from the peaceful remedy proposed by the President, until we hear finally from France. The present Congress will have time enough to pass a non-intercourse Law, before they adjourn. But in the mean time, *prepare—prepare!*

[Richmond Enquirer.

From the Age.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Thursday, that the House on that day passed a bill to repeal the law whereby certain manufacturing corporations have been exempted from taxation for a limited time. We rejoiced that they did so, and that it was carried by so strong a vote.

There is one other legal provision of a similar character, unless we mistake the facts, which is equally unjust in principle, and vastly more unequal in operation. We refer to the exemption from taxes under which incorporated Literary Institutions hold grants of land from the State. It is right in principle that all property should be taxed in just proportion for the support of Government. If it is deemed wise to bestow the bounty of the State on Literary Institutions, the sum given might on general grounds be just as well taken from the public treasury. But when the operation of this exemption comes to be traced out in its details, it will be found that this species of bounty, though purporting to come from the State, is in fact mainly bestowed at the expense of but a small portion of the public, and that portion the least able to bear it. Take for instance a town partly settled in which a College or Academy owns land. The whole town tax not only falls on a part of the town, property, but the part which pays a tax is but little more benefited by its expenditure than the part which pays none. The inhabitants of towns in which are exempted lands are not only taxed out of proportion to their property, but their earnings are actually wrung from them to build roads, &c. for the benefit of a non resident proprietary which pays no taxes.

Bank resistance of Legislative authority.—It will be recollected that an order passed the Massachusetts Legislature a few days since, raising a Committee to investigate the conduct of the chartered Banks within that Commonwealth, and ascertain if they had violated their charters. It seems that the officers of the State Bank refused to submit to the examination, taking the same course that the U. S. Bank pursued towards the investigating Committee of Congress. The Committee issued a subpœna for their attendance on Wednesday, but the officers of the Bank paid no attention to it. The Courier thus describes the subsequent proceedings:—Age.

Much discussion was had on a motion made by Mr. West of Salem, that the Committee rise, report progress, and obtain the opinion of the Legislature as to what course to pursue to compell them to appear before the Committee, which motion did not prevail. The question, finally was, that the *Chairman* on the Committee obtain the compulsory process necessary to bring them before the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative; and Monday next, at 3 o'clock, was assigned for the return of the process against the officers of the State Bank. At the solicitation of the officers of the Merchants' Bank, Friday next, at 3 o'clock, was assigned for the investigation of their affairs.

Abstract of the Adjutant General's Report. The total number of commissioned officers is 2,329—of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 38,398, making an aggregate of 40,827.

The returns for the past year are very imperfect, as nine only, out of the sixteen Brigades have been returned. Out of more than 600 companies, returns from 256 only have been received. The most complete inspection returns have been received from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford and Somerset. From the county of Penobscot, where our population has increased more rapidly, probably, than in any other portion of the State, no returns have been received since 1831."

The Report recommends that measures be taken to insure more full returns in future,—shows the inefficiency of the means now employed, and expresses an opinion that if the Adjutants were required by law "to make their returns directly to the office of the Adjutant General," a more perfect general return would be insured.

From the War Department of the General Government were received last summer, in pursuance of an Act of Congress of April 53, 1808, arms valued at $23,893 07—as follows: 10 5 pounder iron guns and carriages, with implements, &c. complete, and 3 carrisons.—4 12 pounder iron guns with carriages &c. as above, complete, and 2 cassions,—5000 Hall's Rifles, and 191 muskets.

The Arsenals at Portland and Bath have been examined by the Adjutant General—the former twice the past year, and the public property in both has been preserved from injury.

Whenever a new building for this purpos is erected, it may be thought advisable to locate it in some other part of the State, perhaps at Augusta or Bangor—which would in many respects be more convenient in time of peace, and of great importance in case of war.

During the past year four Courts Martial have been held, by which seven officers were tried, of whom five were sentenced to be removed from office, one to be reprimanded in orders, and the other was acquitted.

Until Congress makes some change in the national militia law, it is believed that any essential alteration in that of our State "would be injurious to the prosperity of the militia."

Washington Letters. We have on hand, several letters from our Washington Correspondents, for which we have not room to-day, None of them, however, are of later dates than Monday last.

☞Our opinions and feelings in regard to our relations with France differ so entirely from those expressed by one of our correspondents in his letter of the 18th, that we cannot consent to its appearing in the columns of this paper. We are not the admirer of the present administration. It would be altogether a work of supererogation to repeat the causes of our uniform opposition, or to re-assert our belief that it is weak, foolish, and corrupt to the last degree.—But we trust that our dislike will not so far be converted to prejudice or party feelings as to close our eyes to the true state of the case, between our country and France, or lead us to adopt or approve the sentiments put forth by Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, after the reading of the "Special Message." The sentiments and views then delivered by that *once* great man, as reported in the papers, and by our correspondent, are entirely unworthy of any creature that aspires to the name of an American citizen. Our correspondent says; "France has received a gratious insult," from our government. What an atrocious slander! We are not aware that our government, or our people,—*as a nation*,—have ever received aught from France but insult, since the days of Fouches, Adet, Genet, and the whole affair of the Letter of the French Minister, which his charge had permission to read to our Secretary of State; is but a second edition of the intrigue which, in 1798, the French Directory authorized Messrs. X. Y. and Z. and a certain *lady*, to enter into for the purpose of entrapping Messrs. Ellsworth, Gerry, and Pinckney. We have read, with some attention, the documents that accompanied the "Special Message," and the famous Letter of the Duc de Broglie, and we come to conclusions entirely opposite to those of our correspondent. "The Letter" is of all things we ever read, in the way of argument, the most weak and inclusive; it is a flimsy and dishonorable attempt to justify the hollow-hearted and hypocritical policy of the French Government—to evade, or avoid the payment of an acknowledged debt.—"France wants money and must have it;"—France talks loudly of honor and dignity, and refuses to comply with a treaty, although she has enjoyed, for two or three years, all the

benefits of our *discriminating duties*, which were given to her as a bribe—a "douceus,"—to induce her to perform an act of justice. As to the Five Millions that France owes us, and which she has owed us for thirty years, *we* care nothing about. Let her keep it. She will need it all probably, to maintain an army to defend her own government against the indignation of her own citizens. We hope our government will not so far degrade itself and the Nation as to make another demand for it. Let the claims of our citizens, to whom the money belongs, be paid at once from our National Treasury, and then let France consult her convenience and *honor*, and *dignity*, as to the fulfilment of her treaties. The honor and peace of our country will be promoted by keeping better company than that of a Nation, so proverbially unfaithful in the execution of its solemn promises.—Bos. Cour.

From the Journal of Commerce.

French Resolutions. Resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey. The ever supple instruments of the Administration in the different States are beginning to move in support of the Special Message of President Jackson, non-intercourse and all. Resolutions on the subject were submitted in the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey on the same day, (Saturday) and in the last mentioned body, the ready zeal of the members caused a suspension of the rule which requires resolutions to lie on the table one day, and they were forthwith considered and *adopted*.

If the supporters of the Resolutions of New Jersey are the "ever supple instruments of the administration," the administration is much stronger in the Legislature of that State than we ever supposed it to be. In the House 47 voted in favor of the Resolutions, *two* [!] against them. The fact was that it was not a question of party, but of patriotism—not whether the administration, but whether the country should be sustained. There were two out of forty nine against the country—just about as many in proportion as there are among the people who sustain the course, in this matter, of the Journal of Commerce.—Age.

FRENCH SWAGGER. It is, we believe, an acknowledged principle of human nature, that the greatest braggart is the greatest coward.—The following paragraph is from a French paper called the *Bon Sens*. Captain Bobadil once killed off a whole army by "computation;" but that is nothing in comparison with dissolving the American Union with "a regiment of men."

"Need we remind the United States (says the Bon Sens) of the terrible arm, which the laws of war and perhaps the welfare of humanity, would place in our hands. If the United States dare touch the persons or property of Frenchmen residing in their territory, if they had the presumption to expect to defeat us on sea, we have to annihilate their Union, only to land on the Carolina coast a regiment of soldiers whose cartridgeboxes were full of proclamations in favor of the abolition of slavery. Let France take under her protection the abolitionists, who are there insulted or butchered every day, and we shall see the dissolution of the Confederation so laboriously gotten up and kept together by such long and persevering efforts. Who can say that civilization would lose by it, when we see the horrors now committing in America."

The Bon Sens does not appear to be aware of the fact that it is not the abolitionists of the north, but the slaveholders of the south, who are courting the "protection" of France.—Vide Mr. Calhoun's remarks on the Special Message. Uncle Sam will take care of his "Confederacy"—and of France too, unless she hands over "them are Frances."

Bost. Reformer.

GOOD NEWS!

The mail of Saturday Evening brought us the cheering intelligence of the election of *Robert C. Nicholas, Esq.* (Van Buren Democrat) over Barrow, (White Whig) by a majority of three votes, as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana. A letter published in the "Globe, says: Colonel Nicholas declares his "intention not only to support cordially the Ad-"ministration, but also to support Mr. Van Bu-"ren. Col. Nicholas is the son of the cele-"brated George Nicholas of Kentucky, distin-"guished for the commanding influence with "which he sided in the election of Mr. Jeffer-"son, and for his masterly display in the Virgin-"ia Convention at the adoption of the Federal "Constitution."

The mail of Sunday evening, brought us equally cheering intelligence from Mississippi. Notwithstanding all the exultation of the opposition over the election of Lynch, *Robert Walker*, the regularly nominated democratic candidate was elected on the 9th Jan. at the first ballot, to the United States Senate, vice *Poindexter* defunct.

The Senate is now full. Of the 48 members 24 profess to be friendly to the Administration, viz: 2 from Maine, 2 from N. Hampshire, Niles of Connecticut, 2 from New York, Wall from N. Jersey, 2 from Pennsylvania, Brown of North Carolina, 2. from Georgia, Grundy of Tennessee, Morris of Ohio, Nicholas of Louisiana, 2 from Missouri, King of Alabama, Walker of Mississippi, 2 from Illinois, and 2 from Indiana. The remaining 24 are of the piebald party. Six of them were elected as friends of the Administration, and three others (not including Mr. Leigh of Virginia) have violated instructions. If the people had not been betrayed or duped, there would be now in the Senate, besides the 24 above reckoned, *nine* more Democrats, making in all 33, and leaving, as justly belonging to the opposition, 15! But instead of that the people have not even 24 upon whom they can rely. The two Senators from Indiana are claimed by the opposition, and with, perhaps, too much reason, although professing friendship to the Administration. The same may be said of Mr. McKean, one of the Senators from Pennsylvania. Within three years, the people have ejected eight opposition Senators, and put eight Democrats in their places—yet now the majority against them is nearly as great as when the purging process commenced. So it always will be, while the present tenure of office continues, and the doctrine of irresponsibleness to the people is tolerated.—Age.

Pennsylvania safe. We last week inadvertantly neglected to announce that the Democratic Convention, holden at Harrisburg on the 8th of January in pursuance of a recommendation of the Baltimore Convention, re-nominated the list of electors before selected, whereby a complete union is effected between the Wolf and Muhlenburg parties, and the State secured to Mr. Van Buren beyond the shadow of a doubt. Notwithstanding the opposition resorted to every conceiveable expedient, in order to fan the flame of dissention and so divide the democratic party as to induce their support of two distinct tickets, their efforts were unavailing—so far as necessary, mutual concessions were made, and the principal organs of crimination and recrimination at Harrisburg, the Reporter and State Journal, have been united under the title of both, and the new paper is pledged to support the general interests of democracy. There is abundant cause for rejoicing at this result, as well from the certainty it stamps on the political character of Pennsylvania, as from the evidence it adds, to the mass already accumulated, that the legitimate tendency of democratic principles is to effect the sacrifice of all minor considerations to the good of the common cause.—N. H. Patriot.

The Portland Advertiser contains a letter form its correspondent, Mr. Brooks, dated at Paris, 14th ult in which he states that the American War is almost the sole topic of discussion in the political circles in that place;—and that all are waiting the President's Message (sent to Congress at the opening of the present session) and says, "if that is not charged too full of electricity we hope there will be no thunder here." He represents that the reports of French travellers recently returned from America, particularly M. Chevalier, have produced a much deeper impression both in France and England of the strength and resources of our country than has ever been made before—and that in those countries America begins to be ranked as *a first rate power*. He ascribes the parade of naval forces in the seaports of France to the representations of M. Chevalier. He says "the Government of France is now laying upon its oars," rather wishing to stop than to "go ahead;" yet he is of opinion that a war with the United States would not be unpopular with the lower classes of the French; while "the intelligent Frenchman speaks of us with life and enthusiasm as old allies—as a people who first taught the French to break the chains of a bad race of monarchs, and the worse chains of a horrid social system."

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia uncorked a bottle of pricket, spruce beer to day, which fell over the House and Executive—most of it fell upon Mr. Cambreleng, (who sat immediately under the ugly mug,) and remained in bubbles; some of it reached the Chair, but the dignity of his situation forbade him to wipe it off; two or three beads touched the venerable Ex-President,

But, like a dew drop from the lion's mane,
Were shook to air.

The beer was so bitter, stale, rancid, musty, busty, and frothy, that the bottle itself made up ugly faces and heaved the gorge, while it decanted the contents;—it was empty and corked at 3 o'clock, by the time of the House, which will never stop for Mr. Wise, mistaking *him* for Joshua!

I believe the only title of nobility in the U. States is claimed by the ancient dominion,—that of the "Earl of empty Barrels"—another has been achieved to day which she must claim or be charged with—in behalf of her champion, the Israel of the Opposition;—a title quite as "*empty*," but a *smaller* domain—ay, more than one hundred and fifty times smaller, allowing 28 gallons to the barrel, and six bottles to the gallon, and a pint and a half to the "Bottle"—I shan't consult Demoivre for the decimals—I can't stand upon fractions in froth!

Mr. Wise admits,—no claims!—that he belongs to the administration party! Unparalelled ——but there is no word in our language to convey the sentiment. Why, they manumitted him long ago! Is there any thing in the Constitution against it? They had a right to do it, and they have exercised it, hence his overflowing title—I beg his pardon,—"*beer*." He confessed to day, he was "duped into voting for Mr. Adams's unanimous resolutions!"—*duped* into one solitary act of patriotism!—May the d—l shrive him for his fault! Thank Heaven, *he* can never make a *dupe* of Patriotism!

On the same principle upon which Mr. Wise "*insists*" upon being the friend of the Administration, I "*adhere*" to being his friend; and, in his justification must say (to borrow one of his desecrated phrases) "on the Evangelists," that I do believe the sentiment of the House to day on his bottle of beer, was, *or ought* to be, as *unanimous* as that on Mr. Adams's patriotic resolutions!—*Amen*. REIS EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington, January 28.

House. Mr. Hardin made his speech on the lost Bill to-day; which consisted principally of attacks upon Mr. Cambreleng and the Ex-President, in his usual delicacy of invective.—John Randolph compared him to a 'butcher knife, sharpened upon a brickbat'—not sharp, but savage. He could neither scalp nor gouge the Ex-President, for want of a lock of hair; his foe, whose strength did not lie in his hair, was bald. Mr. Hardin is a native of Pennsylvania, and his characteristics were rather born with him, than imbibed by emigration. I have never witnessed any native of Kentucky practice his mode of warfare, and do not therefore think they should be reproached with it. When he leaves invective and rises into argument he is always sound and sensible. It is quite surprising to me, that he should so often let his morbid taste get the better of his judgment.

Mr. Evans followed him in a short, able and logical argument, making out a better, or rather, worse case against the conduct of the House, than any one I have heard on his side. His point was, that the Bill was lost in consequence of the amendment of the House. The conclusion of his speech was specially studied, not as a reply, but reproach to the Ex-President, for the part he had taken not only on this occasion, but on former ones since the session. He accused him of acting the part of Sinon and the wooden horse; though he forgot to mention that the piebald party had the benefit of his horsemanship for fifteen or sixteen years; nor did he allude to his riding into the Presidential Chair *through* the House in 1825, on Mr. Clay, who was the 'horse' *then*, however his libelled and calumniated rival and adversary, but, '*choice*,' might have been the *Sinon!* He finished by saying of the Ex-President, that he was 'the derision of his foes and pity of his friends;' and that he should rather see a certain distinguished individual (meaning Mr. Webster) fall from his meridian height, than see him set like the orb of the Ex-President! Why, the Ex-President is precisely of Mr. Evans's opinion! for he has so effectually winded the ram's horn of eloquence, as not only to shake down the walls of the whig Jerichó, but to bring down their political sun from his noon-day height, like a frog in an April shower. The reverberations of his eloquence not only brought up

From the deep, the drown'd honor of his country,'

to the surface, but brought down her mock-sun to its level! The venerable twilight of the 'setting' orb is now brighter than was ever yet the meridian splendor of that mock-sun!—it illumines his whole country; but when did the other ever pierce beyond the political precincts of Hartford?

Senate. Mr. Grundy made a short but able speech to-day on the lost Bill; and brought abundance of precedents to show that the want of specification in the three million Bill, was no valid objection to it. Among others, he instanced a case when one million of dollars were placed at the discretion of Washington in 1796; and another, when two millions, and one hundred thousand men were appropriated without restriction to fight all creation, at the discretion of Jefferson, in 1806. As for the rest I must refer the reader to the speeches.

Mr. Hill commenced a speech, and has the floor to-morrow. I need not say which side.

REIS EFFENDI.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve providing for the purchase and distribution of Fairfield's Reports—bill to incorporate the Winnegance Mill Company—to incorporate South Paris Manufacturing Company—Resolve in favor of certain Indians of the Penobscot tribe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve for the benefit of the town of Kilmarnock.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passed to be engrossed, Resolves—additional to a resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War—to pay the expenses of certain Indians of the Penobscot Tribe—and Bills, to incorporate the Proprietors of the Coose River Mill Company—to incorporate the Castine Steam Mill Company.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills—to alter and define the criminal jurisdiction of the Judicial Courts; authorizing the First Congregational Parish in Kittery to sell parsonage lands—to incorporate the Bluehill Fishing Company—enlarging the powers of constables in the town of East Machias.

Finally Passed—Resolve for the purchase of a Library for the use of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Passed to be Engrossed—Bill, to incorporate the town of Greenville—to alter and establish the dividing line between Montville and Freedom.

Resolve in favor of the Proprietors of township No. 6 in the 3d Range West from the line of the State.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Waldo Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The House concured the Senate in amending the Bill to incorporate the South Paris Manufacturing Company.

A Valuable Cargo.—A ship has arrived in England from the coast of Chili, having on board for government the greatest amount in specie ever conveyed in a merchant vessel, namely 500,000 of dollars, and ten tons of gold, amounting in all to 5,620,000 dollars.

Destructive Fire at Natches. On the morning of the 2d inst, a fire broke out in the city of Natches (Miss.) which destroyed buildings and property to the amount of $50,000, or more, before its progress could be arrested.

Odoriferous Lamp. A night lamp has been invented in Germany, and is now manufactured at Philadelphia, in which *eau de cologne* may be burned instead of oil. The fragrance diffused is very graceful, being in fact occasioned by the actual formation of aromatic vinegar during the whole time the lamp burns.

☞The papers are silent on the subject of the despatches received by the English Minister at Washington. It is supposed, however, that the Executive Message sent to the Senate on Thursday, related to that affair.

A Generous Man.—An honest lad found a pocket-book in the streets, in Bangor, the other day, and after much exertion ascertained its owner and restored it to him; the *man (?)* Deliberately, and apparently with reluctance, drew from his pocket an old worn-out piece of money, saying, "here, boy, I took this for ninepence, I guess 'twill go for that!"

☞We understand Isaac Spencer's sentence has been respited, and that his execution will take place the 25th, instead of the 4th inst.

There are now Forty Petitions for new Banks before the Maine Legislature. CHOKE 'EM.—[Boston Post.]

[Our *consistent* hard-money democrats in the Legislature say no—make little "monsters" as fast as possible—and increase the "little monsters" to huge ones. "Do evil that good may come."]—[Bangor Republican.]

Davy Crockett, according to the latest account of him, was at Little Rock, Arkansas, *grinding an axe*. It was probably a tomahawk. —We pity the poor Mexicans.

During the fire at New York, a store was burned in which was contained 800,000 lbs. of Pig lead, belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia. After the fire wrs over, and the rubbish removed, it was found that the lead had melted into large masses, so that the owner was obliged to QUARRY it out. One piece alone was got out weighing near a ton.

We publish the following article in relation to the Military Academy at West Point by request:

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We have been with some degree of surprise, that the subject of the Military Academy at West Point has again been brought before the attention of Congress in a spirit of querulity and disfavor. We say surprise,—first,—because every investigation hitherto made, of its merits, its uses, and its administration, though often repeated, has been as often crowned with a triumphant verdict in its favor. And secondly, because,—failing to prove the existence of any specific abuses or faults in the conduct of its affairs, resort is still had, to the general position that the Academy is but the nursery of aristocratic principles and prejudices, and is conducted under influences of favoritism and partiality.

Let us examine this.

Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, it has been fairly and we had hoped definitely proved, that cadets' warrants are distributed among the applicants with an anxious and scrupulous eye to impartiality;—or, if the weight of circumstance were ever allowed to turn the scale, that it was in favor of the claims of the poor in preference to those of the rich. To substantiate this fact, it will only be necessary to consult the records of appointments made,—or even to survey the actual circumstances of those who, as graduates of the Military Academy, now hold commissions in the Army. We ask no qualification of this general assertion, as to its bearing on the usage and leading of the War Department, but such as may be due to the general imperfection of human nature. The Secretary of War can hardly be supposed to possess the attributes of ubiquity or omniscience,—and without these, he would have no power to discern the true merits of every application that might be made to him,—to judge of the qualifications of every candidate,—or so to discriminate between the claims of rival aspirants,—both equally unknown to him,—as always to decide in favor of justice and of superior desert. Regard must consequently be had to the testimony of other persons, who, being acquainted with the candidates, are also, themselves known to the government. Of such are Members of Congress, whose recommendations are mostly received as impartial testimony to the point,—and perhaps better witnesses or a more appropriate influence the nature of the case would not allow. If there is room still left here for the undue exercise of political bias or aristocratic associations, be it so:—But, as the perfectibility of human institutions is still an unsolved problem, it rests with the complainants to suggest the remedy,—to point out that other possible plan which shall guide the War Department to a safer rule of judgment in the distribution of appointments.

But even admitting the existence of abuses in the mode of appointing Cadets, in what way are we to be exempt from equal abuses in the appointment of Lieutenants or other grades, if made directly from the ranks of civil life?—Besides,—with what measure of justice or propriety is the administration of the West Point Academy made answerable for the obliquities of the administration of a Department at Washington?

The Constitution of the Military Academy is peculiarly designed to foster and secure that very spirit of republican equality which its assailants presume to be endangered by it.—In all the rules and usages of the institution, whether embraced in the scope of academic discipline or bearing upon the social relations of the Cadets, the same spirit is particularly exemplified.—When once the candidate is enrolled as a member of the Academy, he takes his equal stand with others of his class, and no question is asked of his family or fortune. He treads the academic plain on terms of equal dignity with his young peers from every quarter of the Union,—forms acquaintances or friendships among them as chance or taste may dictate,—and, not until after a sufficient exercise and development of their talents or attainments, when the academic Roll shall exhibit the scale of intellectual gradation, is there the least index to signify the superiority of one over another. The Professors being paid from other sources than from the pockets of their pupils, they are so far forth left free from all temptations to compromise the integrity of their trust,—either by a ruinous indulgence on the one hand, or a vexatious opposition on the other. It is difficult to conceive of an Institution for the education of youth, framed upon a purer model of equity, both in the distribution of its academic influences and in the social union of its members. It is in short, the realized Beau-Ideal of social equality, where MIND is left free to assume its own specific level, and to developе itself to the greatest advantage.

The history of the Academy will shew how small has been the agency of political or official considerations, in the dispensation of its favors;—how often the sons of men distinguished for wealth, office, or popularity, have been dismissed or degraded, whenever by their misconduct or their dulness, they have been found to deserve it. And on the other hand, how great has been the number of the poor and uninfluential who have attained to all the honors & rewards which were due to their merits alone.

But here, we apprehend, is the great difficulty. "Hinc illæ lacrymæ!"—The very properties we are extolling as among the most excellent features of the Military Academy, are, we fear, the chief, if not the only causes of hostility against it. To such exhibitions of stern and inflexible justice as we have described, some individuals have very naturally fallen victims. The pains of wounded vanity are hard to cure;—and men may be found who, to avenge their mortified self-love, would gladly work the ruin of any institution if, in its wreck, they could bury the remembrance of their own discomfiture. From whencesoever the opposition may spring, ten thousand to one it is from this cause alone.

And what is the substitute proposed by these who desire the abolition of the Military Academy? What plan have they devised to procure and preserve amongst us the military knowledge of which the West Point School is confessedly the "Alma Mater" and the Repository? What other source from whence to supply our army with educated officers;—men, endued,—as it is indispensible they should be,—with those professional attainments necessary to an honorable fulfilment of their functions?—Nothing. They would simply appoint citizens to the army with no reference to preliminary education or enlightenment on the subject of their vocation. They would reduce the scale of professional requirement, but gain not one point of exemption or relief from those very corruptions of which they now affect to complain.—An army so composed, might form an excellent "*Pretorian Band*," nurtured under party influences and ever ready to do the party bidding;—but how far useful to the country, or consistent with the permanency of our modest republican institutions, let the reflecting of all parties judge.

We have, in this country, but few institutions, of a purely national character,—fewer perhaps than the natural interests may require. A naval academy, a national observetory, a general hospital for decayed veterans,—these are all objects of public necessity;—yet from that jealous observance of Constitutional restraints which forms a characteristic and salutary feature in our Congressional legislation, (but is occasionally carried out to an extreme of fastigiousness and rigor,) obstacles are apt to arise against which, even the most salutary propositions, sustained by the most reasonable arguments, are sometimes urged in vain. Knowing, therefore, the difficulty of building up, let us beware how we indulge ourselves in the facile province of pulling down. Destructiveness is a native propensity, the first active exercise of infantine strength. Experience and reason are required to appreciate the value of existing creations,—and a master's skill superadded to these,—to bring them into being? The Military Academy had its origin in times, and under the sanction of names, which are themselves synonymous with purity and patriotism. It has not been without impediments to its growth, but it has already shed abroad throughout the land some precious fruits. In the absence of a standing Army, it is an Institution altogether essential to the ultimate purposes of National defence and dignity. In its moral and intellectual efficacy as an instrument of military energy, it is worth an Army of 40,000 men—without the peril or the cost of this.

Our foreign relations are not likely to become less complex by the increase of our commerce or the complacent sense of our own potency;—Let us then beware in our vehement love for the name of a republican government, how we compromise the means that may be vitally essential to our republican existence. V.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Mr. Isaac Varney, to Miss Lucy J. Given.

In Gorham, Mr. John C. Davis to Miss Harriet P. Earskins.

DIED.

In Brunswick, Mr. William O'Brin, a member of the Junior Class of Bowdoin College.

In China, Mr. Benj. Williams aged 21.

Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1836, a further time was allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, the subscribers duly appointed Commissioners on said estate hereby give notice that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, at the house of John Warren in said Hiram, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1836, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN WARREN, } Commissioners.
JOHN MGULTON, }

Feb. 2, 1836. 26

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JOHN H. FRYE,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the 19th day of January, instant, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, & that we will attend to the service aforesaid at the Office of John S. Barrows, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and July next, from two until four of the clock in the afternoon of said days.

HENRY C. BUSWELL, } Com'rs.
ISAAC FRYE, }

Fryeburg, January 28, 1836. 26

☞PELTS Wanted.☜

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 19, 1835. 13

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, Me.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eplv23

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Starr's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsomic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John on's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents.

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a safe and efficacious remedy for the *Worms*. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH*, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pill*; the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

Brittish, Harlem, & Castor OILS,—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. F. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 23, 1836. eowtsf 23

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

THE DISPUTE WITH FRANCE

The *London Courier* has a homely account of our quarrel with France from a Paris correspondent, which shows that the real state of affairs is well understood abroad—that common sense and common honesty is not altogether banished from refined Europe by the subtleties of hollow-hearted diplomacy. The correspondent of the London print, tells truth in a story of common life, where alone it can be seen in its true light. It was in that way Judge White's old friend last year before the electors of Tennessee, took his case out of politics that he might explain himself without prejudice. He told the story of the BELLWEATHER ALIC—the pet, he was compelled to abandon because he had taken up with rotten sheep. The sheep story of the London Courier is of as easy application.

Globe.

Once on a time (as the children say) there was a man named Stubbs, who had a good many sheep of his own, and he let his sheep go a feeding on the hills, and on the commons, which were called sheep walks, and where he had a right to let them run if he saw fit, for these sheep walks were public property. And there was another man named "Prig," who had a good many sheep too, and he let his sheep go on the same sheep walks, and feed and run with the sheep of Stubbs. But as they were not the only farmers who had their sheep on the hills and on the commons, it came to pass in process of time, that quarrels arose between "Prig" and the other shepherds, and in the course of the qurrels, Stubbs had a good many of his sheep lost, cribbed, or seized, or impounded, or taken away by "Prig." Now, "Prig" made no secret of his doings, and did not purloin but told openly what he did take; still it was not less true that Stubbs lost his sheep and that he had nothing at all, in fact, to do with the quarrels of "Prig" and the shepherds, which gave rise to the loss of his sheep. And so when the quarrels of "Prig" and the shepherds were all settled, Mr. Stubbs said to "Prig" I have a small account to settle with you for the sheep you took of mine during your late quarrels with the shepherds. But "Prig" drove off the settlement of the account from year to year till he died, and so left the matter unsettled. But Stubbs was not to be defeated by death, & so he addressed himself to the next kin of "Prig," and said, "your relative owed me a large sum of maney for sheep he took of mine, and as you inherit all his property, you must pay his debts." To this demand "Prig's" successors made a good many objections, but at last, after several years negociations, but at last after several years negociation, it was finally agreed on, that Stubbs, should receive 100*l.* for the sheep which "Prig" had originaly taken, and which he *bona fide* owed for. But when the moment came to pay the money, these great-great-great-step-nephews of "Prig" insisted upon it that Stubbs's grand children (for stubbs had died too) should declare that "Prig" and all his descendants were honorable men, and that they had never meant to "Prig" the sheep and not pay for them; but that *Mister Prig* and all his family were the very pink of honor and honesty.—Stubb's grand-children if they had not have been complete dolts, and idiots, would certainly have gratified "Prig's great-great-step-nephews" with such a declaration; for though if Prig and Stubbs had themselves been living, it would have been very difficult to have got the latter to have made such a declaration to the former, after so many years refusal to pay; yet really when "Prig" and his sons, and Stubbs and his sons, were long since dead and buried, it was the stupidest thing in the world, when 100*l* was in the case, to make many words, or pick many bones about a certificate for the honor of the family. Yet so it was, that Stubbs's grand children were very rich, and would not gratify "Prig's" great-great-step-nephews by such a declaration. So the 100*l.* was not paid; and the parties would have got from words to blows and from blows to serious injuries, and, perhaps, lose of life, but for the intervention of a good honest neighbor named Mr. Bull. Now Mr. Bull said to "Prig's" great-great step-nephews, and to the grand-children of Stubbs, "Listen to me, my friends; what matter is it to you whether the moon be or be not made of cream cheese?"—And they all answered, "No matter at all." "Nor, my friends, can it be any matter to you, whether your master, Prig or your ancestor, Stubbs, were or were not the most honest men in the universe. You, the step-nephews of Prig, are all honorable men; and you, the grand-sons of Stubbs, you are the same. The one claim no more than is due, and the other pay that which their ancestor owed. Do not, then, trouble yourselves about these matters, but shake hands and be good friends." So Mr. Bull succeeded, and the "Prigs" and the "Stubbses" were good friends and neighbors through many generations.

And now, my Lord Palmerston, here is the case in point. Do you be John Bull. Take hold of susceptible France with one hand, and of "Yankee Doodle" with the other, and say to the former, America never doubted your honor; and to the latter, France had never any intention of robbing or insulting you. I know you both.

A Frenchman, whose wife was about to present him with the fond appellative of "father," retired to await the happy moment, and with some friends to drink a long life and noble to the first born. The punch bowl scattered its inviting fumes most prodigally around the company, anxiety was marked on every face when in ran Betty Lightfoot.

"Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy!"

"Vat is he, Betty—vat is he?"

"A fine boy, sir!"

"Health to the young Marquis!" exclaimed one, and bumpers went round.

"Betty, you must dring one vise to de young Marquis."

Betty raised the glass to her lips when in rushed the nurse.

"Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy!"

"Vat is de matter!"

"A fine girl, sir!"

"Betty," said the Frenchman, looking stern, "vat for you say no true?"

"Oh," said the nurse, a boy first and a girl afterwards."

"Vat, two—one boy, von fille!"

"Two, sir," added the dame, and helping herself to a glass, was swinging it off, when in popped another.

"Sacre!" exclaimed the Frenchman, "vat, more joy?"

"Another fine boy, sir;"

"Vat, de dibble! von boy, von girl, von garcou! tree time!"

"Yes, sir."

"Mon Dieu!" bawled the poor Frenchman, "Begar! it will never do. I must go and put a stop to this!"

French Navy. The whole number of French ships of war, now armed or in commission, is 119. Of these, 10 are ships of the line carrying from 120 to 74 guns each, 13 frigates of from 56 to 36 guns, & 23 steam vessels. The remainder are corvettes, brigs, schooners, and other smaller craft. This is quite a formidable force, but, in the event of hostilities, it would not require a long period for our government to equip its equal in numbers and metal—to say nothing of nautical skill and prowess. Louis Phillippe and his ministers entertained very erroneous notions of the resources and spirit of the American People, if they imagine the sending of a powerful fleet into our neighborhood could frighted us to concession.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Daniel Webster declared in debate the other day, that he would not vote for the three million appropriation proposed at the last session, to enable the President to place the country in an attitude of defence, if the French were at the doors of the Capitol. In this he is consistent.—During the last war, when he was in Congress, he steadily voted against appropriations to carry on that war—and as he was then on the side of England, he will now be found on the side of France. This is the man brought forward by the Boston Aristocracy for President of the United States.—*N. H. Patriot.*

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE *in one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S
Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will unfailedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 eSply

Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the Proprietors, in their Original Prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that are at the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No. 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISHER. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Darnley," "D'Lorme," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterton," "John Marston Hall," "Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsey," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quarire, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes all his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND,
or,
THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this & many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HEART, or
LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent, *Philadelphia.*

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT. & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

NEW BOOKS.

MORE new Books just received and for sale at the Oxford Book Store, viz:

THE COURT AND CAMP OF BONAPARTE.
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—2 Vols. by J. S. Lockhart
MEMOIRS OF THE IMPRESS JOSEPHINE.
LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.
LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS. 2 Vols.
THATCHER'S LIVES OF THE INDIANS. 2 Vols.
LIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN.
LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
HISTORY OF CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
CLARK'S COMMENTARY.
INFANTRY TACTICS. YOUNG MAN'S SUNDAY BOOK.

Parley's Library, Ladie's Family Library, Æsop's Fables, Scripture Stories, Abellano, Parley's Evening Tales, Robinson Caruso, Mrs. Hemans's Poems, Nursery Songs, Indian Wars, Child's Friend, Abbott's Fires de Piety, Influence of Mothers, Young Chemist, Seedtime & Harvest, Early Piety, Kempis, Hints for a New Year, Honor due to Christ, Assembly's Catechism, Sabbath School Hymn Books, Conversation and Enamelled Cards, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 18, 1836. 3w23

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Bethel, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Barker's Ferry, by the name of BETHEL BRIDGE, with such powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the sole benefit of said corporation, according to the rate following, to wit: For each foot passenger, two cents; for each horse and rider, six cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by one beast, ten cents; for each chaise, chariot, or sulky, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by two beasts, fifteen cents; for each additional horse or any other beast of burden beyond two, in sleighs, sleds, carts, or wagons, three cents each; for coach, chariot, phaeton, or curricle, thirty cents; for droves of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, two cents each; for sheep and swine, twelve cents a dozen; for Elephants, one hundred cents each; and for all other animals and beasts of show, twenty-five cents each; and that they may receive such other facilities therefor as your honorable body may think the public good requires, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ELI TWITCHELL, & 14 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1836.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks in succession in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in Oxford County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 16, 1836.

Read and concurred.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

Collector's Notice,---Lovell.

NOTICE is herby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land, situated in Lovell, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed for the year A. D. 1835, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Deputy Collector of the said town of Lovell, to collect, as follows:

Names of Proprietors.	No. Lots.	No. Div.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Total. $
David Bradley	59	4	100	30	,33	,33
Owners unk.	26	5	100	75	,84	,84
	42	4	100	50	,56	,56
	12	4	100	75	,84	,84
	2-3 13	4	66 2-3	40	,44	,44
	1	1	60	200	2,22	2,22
Deficiencies of highway tax for 1834.						
Owners unk.	15	5	100	125	3,19	3,19
	55	1	100	125	3,19	3,19
	26	5	100	75	1,91	1,91
	42	4	100	50	1,27	1,27
	37	4	100	50	1,28	1,28
	12	4	100	75	1,91	1,91
	2-3 13	4	66 2-3	40	1,02	1,02
	1-2 18	5	50	30	,77	,77

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges, are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at Thomas Brickets Inn, in said Lovell, as will discharge the same.

JOHN BARKER, Dep. Collector of Taxes
Lovell, Dec 15, 1835.] of said Lovell, for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said County, Esquire, deceased, give notice, that six months from the 19th of Jan. inst. are allowed for creditors to bring in & prove their claims, and that they will attend to their duty at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the first Saturdays of March, April, June, and July next, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on each of said days.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD,
IRA TOWLE,
JAMES O. McMILLAN, } Com'rs.

Fryeburg, Jan. 19th, 1835 32*

AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to do good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2.) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references.

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 1 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835 10

Fourth year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the faculty of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastigious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society.—This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consists of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation: price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.
Seventh, two doors South of Seventh street, Philad
October, 1835.

THE SALMAGUNDI,
And News of the Day.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE
OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintullations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*I and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI *will be* TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable invariably in advance.* No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞*Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid.* Clubs of seven *will be supplied for the same term,* by forwarding a ten *dollar note.* ☞The papers that are sent out of the city *will be carefully packed in strong envelopes,* to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All orders must come postage paid.*

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September last, a Red yearling heifer,—the owner is requeste dto prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EZRA HAMMOND.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1835. 16

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JACOB H. GREEN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Russell Jr., late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy. Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

NANCY WHITCOMB, Administratrix of the estate of David Whitcomb late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy. Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

LEWIS JEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of William Morse Jr., late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented his fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AARON NOYES,

late of Carthage, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES NOYES.

Carthage, Jan. 18, 1836. * 21

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JAMES LORD, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said James give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD HEATH,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JNO. JAMESON.

Cornish, January 19, 1836. 21

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Administrator on the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to *all* persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest,—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, *will* be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Hebron, *all* the real estate belonging to Lucia W. Greenwood and Jane F. Greenwood, minors and heirs of Verres Greenwood, deceased. Said estate consists of about seventy acres of land situated in Hebron aforesaid, reserving the improvement of about thirteen acres of said land during the natural life of the widow, Lucy Greenwood, the same having been set off as a part of her dower. The proceeds to be put out and secured at interest for said minors

FEARING WILLIS, Guardian.

Hebron, January 5th, 1836. 3*22

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to *all* concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the Guardianship of

JOHN ABBOT,

of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, *periodically* insane, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests *all* persons who are indebted to said Abbot's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

EBEN STEELE, of Portland,
or JOHN A. DOUGLASS, of Waterford.

Waterford, Jan'y 5, 1836. 3*22

THE subscribers hereby gave public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

FRANCIS KEYS,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to PETER C. VIRGIN,
OTIS C. BOLSTER,

Rumford, January 5, 1836. 3 23

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH steel shod. Terms very favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1835.